

FINAL
DECISION DOCUMENT FOR NO FURTHER ACTION AT
THE FORMER PRINTING PLANT, BUILDING 144, PARCEL 171(7)
FORT McCLELLAN, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA

ISSUED BY: THE U. S. ARMY

OCTOBER 2000

**U.S. ARMY ANNOUNCES
DECISION DOCUMENT**

This Decision Document presents the determination that no further remedial action will be necessary to protect human health and the environment at the Former Printing Plant, Building 144, Parcel 171(7) at Fort McClellan (FTMC) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The location of the parcel at FTMC is shown on Figure 1. In addition, this Decision Document provides the site background information used as the basis for the no further action decision.

This Decision Document is issued by the U.S. Army Garrison at FTMC with involvement by the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Cleanup Team (BCT). The BCT is comprised of representatives from the U.S. Army, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IV, and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management. The BCT is responsible for planning and implementing environmental investigations at FTMC.

Based on the results of the site investigation (SI) completed at the Former Printing Plant, Building 144, Parcel 171(7), the U.S. Army

will implement no further action at the site. This decision was made by the U.S. Army with concurrence by the BCT.

This Decision Document summarizes site information presented in detail in background documents that are part of the administrative record for the Former Printing Plant, Building 144, Parcel 171(7). A list of background documents for Parcel 171(7) is presented on Page 2. A copy of the administrative record for Parcel 171(7) is available at the public repositories listed on Page 3.

**REGULATIONS GOVERNING
SITE**

FTMC is undergoing closure by the BRAC Commission under Public Laws 100-526 and 101-510. The 1990 Base Closure Act, Public Law 101-510 established the process by which U.S. Department of Defense installations would be closed or realigned. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program requires investigation and cleanup of federal properties prior to transfer to the public domain. In addition, the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) (Public

Law 102-426) requires federal agencies to identify real property on military installations scheduled for closure that can be transferred to the public for redevelopment or reuse. Consequently, the U.S. Army is conducting environmental studies of the impact of suspected contaminants at parcels at FTMC. The BRAC environmental restoration program at FTMC follows the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act process.

SITE BACKGROUND

FTMC is located in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains of northeastern Alabama near the cities of Anniston and Weaver in Calhoun County. FTMC is comprised of two main areas of government-owned properties: the Main Post and Pelham Range. Until May 1998, the FTMC installation also included the Choccolocco Corridor, a 4,488-acre tract of land that was leased from the State of Alabama. The Main Post, which comprises 18,929 acres, is bounded on the east by the Choccolocco Corridor, which previously connected the Main Post with the Talladega National Forest. Pelham Range, which comprises 22,245 acres, is

PRIMARY BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS FOR PARCEL 171(7)

Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc., 1998, *Final Environmental Baseline Survey, Fort McClellan, Alabama*, prepared for U.S. Army Environmental Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, January.

IT Corporation (IT), 2000a, *Final Site Investigation Report, Former Printing Plant, Parcel 171(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, October.

IT Corporation (IT), 2000b, *Final Human Health and Ecological Screening Values and PAH Background Summary Report, Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, July.

IT Corporation (IT), 1998, *Site-Specific Field Sampling Plan Attachment Site Investigation for Former Printing Plant, Parcel 171(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, December.

Science Applications International Corporation, 1998, *Final Background Metals Survey Report, Fort McClellan, Alabama*, July.

located approximately 5 miles due west of the Main Post and adjoins the Anniston Army Depot on the southwest.

The Former Printing Plant, Building 144 is located in the central part of the Main Post. The study area in and around Building 144 covers slightly less than 1 acre. An information processing center was recently operated in Building 144 and the site and surrounding area is well developed. The buildings that were previously used for the Post Headquarters, Military Police Station, Personnel Office, and other administrative activities surround the study site. With base closure in September 1999, these activities stopped and the buildings were vacated. Printing operations were conducted on the first floor of Building 144 from 1969 to 1974, however, there is not any evidence remaining of the former printing operations at this location. In 1974, printing operations were moved from

Building 144 to Building 2051. Potential printing materials used at this facility may have included petroleum hydrocarbons, printing fluids, solvents (including tetrachloroethene and petroleum naphtha), metals, and inks. Currently, the site has unrestricted access.

The South Branch of Cane Creek is located at least 600 feet northeast of the site, while Remount Creek is located at least 1,250 feet west of the site. Shallow groundwater at the site is probably controlled by surface drainage and/or topography. Site elevation is approximately 790 to 795 feet above sea level as established by the National Geodetic Vertical Datum.

SCOPE AND ROLE OF PARCEL

Information developed from the environmental baseline survey (Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc., 1998) was used to group areas at FTMC into

standardized parcel categories using U.S. Department of Defense guidance. All parcels received a parcel designation for one of seven CERFA categories, or a non-Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act qualifier designation, as appropriate. The seven CERFA categories include CERFA Parcels (Categories 1 and 2), CERFA Contaminated Parcels (Categories 3 through 7), and CERFA Qualified Parcels. The Former Printing Plant, Building 144, Parcel 171(7) was categorized as a CERFA Category 7 parcel. CERFA Category 7 parcels are areas that are not evaluated or require further evaluation (Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc., 1998).

SITE INVESTIGATION

An SI was conducted at the Former Printing Plant, Building 144, Parcel 171(7) to determine whether chemical constituents are present at the site at concentrations

**PUBLIC INFORMATION REPOSITORIES
FOR FORT McCLELLAN**

Anniston Calhoun County Public Library

Reference Section

Anniston, Alabama 36201

Point of Contact: Ms. Sunny Addison

Tele: (256) 237-8501

Fax: (256) 238-0474

Hours of Operation: Monday – Friday 9:00 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.

Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Sunday 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Houston Cole Library

9th Floor

Jacksonville State University

700 Pelham Road

Jacksonville, Alabama 36265

Point of Contact: Ms. Rita Smith (256) 782-5249

Hours of Operation: Monday – Thursday 7:30 a.m. – 11:00 p.m.

Friday 7:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Saturday 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Sunday 3:00 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.

that would present an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment (IT Corporation [IT], 2000a).

Three surface soil samples, three subsurface soil samples, and three groundwater samples were collected at the site. Surface and depositional soil samples were collected from the upper 1 foot of soil; subsurface soil samples were collected at depths greater than 1 foot below ground surface. Groundwater samples were collected from three temporary groundwater monitoring wells installed at the site during the SI. Samples were analyzed for target analyte list metals, target

compound list volatile organic compounds, and target compound list semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC).

To evaluate whether detected constituents present an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment, the analytical results were compared to human health site-specific screening levels (SSSL) and ecological screening values (ESV) for FTMC (IT, 2000b). The SSSLs and ESVs were developed as part of human health and ecological risk evaluations associated with SIs being performed under the BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at FTMC. Additionally,

metal concentrations exceeding SSSLs and ESVs were compared to media-specific background screening values (Science Applications International Corporation, 1998), and SVOC concentrations exceeding SSSLs and ESVs in surface and depositional soils were compared to polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) background screening values developed for FTMC (IT, 2000b).

The analytical data were screened against residential human health SSSLs to evaluate the site for possible unrestricted future land use. The metals detected in site media that exceeded residential human health SSSLs were below

the background concentrations and thus, do not pose an unacceptable risk to future human receptors. The concentration of the PAH benzo(a)pyrene exceeded the residential human health SSSL at one sample location. The concentration was less than PAH background and it was not detected in any of the other samples collected at the Former Printing Plant, Building 144, Parcel 171(7). Given the extremely limited impacted area, benzo(a)pyrene is not expected to pose an unacceptable risk to human health in the residential land use scenario.

Several metals were detected in site media at concentrations exceeding residential human health SSSLs but were within background concentrations. Five metals were detected in surface soil samples at concentrations exceeding ESVs and background concentrations but were within the range of measured background values. The PAH benzo(a)pyrene was also detected at one surface soil sample location at a concentration exceeding its residential human health SSSL and ESV, but this concentration was below background screening level. Benzo(a)pyrene was not detected in any of the other samples collected at the Former Printing Plant, Building 144, Parcel 171(7). Three other PAH compounds were detected at the same location as benzo(a)pyrene at concentrations exceeding ESVs but were below PAH background screening levels.

the site does not currently support viable ecological habitat and is not expected to support ecological habitat in the project (residential) land use scenario.

SITE REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Remedial actions were not conducted at the Former Printing Plant, Building 144, Parcel 171(7).

DESCRIPTION OF NO FURTHER ACTION

Remedial alternatives were not developed for Parcel 171(7). No further action is selected because remedial action is unnecessary to protect human health or the environment at this site. The metals and organic compounds detected in site media do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. Therefore, the site is released for unrestricted future land use with regard to hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste activities. The U.S. Army will not take any further action to investigate, remediate, or monitor the Former Printing Plant, Parcel 171(7).

The following costs are associated with implementing the no-action alternative:

Capital Cost:	\$0
Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs:	\$0
Present Worth Cost:	\$0
Months to Implement:	None
Remedial Duration:	None.

DECLARATION

Further remedial action is unnecessary at the Former Printing Plant, Building 144, Parcel 171(7). The no further action remedy protects human health and the environment, complies with federal and state regulations that are legally applicable or relevant and appropriate to this remedial action, and is a cost-effective application of public funds. This remedy will not leave in place hazardous substances at concentrations that require limiting the future use of the parcel, or that require land use control restrictions to exposure. The site is released for unrestricted future land use with regard to hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste activities. There will not be any further remedial costs associated with implementing no further action at the Former Printing Plant, Building 144, Parcel 171(7).

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS

Any questions or comments concerning this Decision Document or other documents in the administrative record can be directed to:

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ACRONYMS

BCT	BRAC Cleanup Team
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
ESV	ecological screening value
FTMC	Fort McClellan
PAH	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon
SI	site investigation
SSSL	site-specific screening level
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound
VOC	volatile organic compound

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